IT PROVIDES FOR SPEEDY TRIAL OF ELECTION FRAUD CASES.

SENATORS COGGESHALL AND WILCOX DID NOT OPPOSE IT-FIELD DAY FOR

DEMOCRATIC ORATORS. Albany, March 21 (Special).-What in the opinion of many is the most important of the bills relating to the preservation of the purity of elections in New-York City, an amendment to the Executive law relating to the Attorney-General, was passed by the Senate to-day by a party vote, the Democrats opposing and the Republicans upholding it. The Democratic party thus preserved its consistent record in this State of hestility to every measure drawn to insure honest elections. It opposed the registration of voters in cities, it opposed the Ballot Reform law, and to-day it opposed a bill whose sole purpose is to insure the speedy trial of persons ac-

cused of election crimes. The measure was introduced by Senator Raines, and forms one of the series relating to the Police Department drawn up at the suggestion of Governor Roosevelt. One of these bills, it will be remembered, abolishes the bipartisan Board of Police and puts in its place a single Commissioner. Senators Coggeshall and Wilcox have expressed their hostility to the latter bill, but they voted to-day with their colleagues in blackmail by discriminating in taxation for or favor of the act for the prosecution of election against any particular corporation. Undoubtedly thieves. It was good tactics for the leaders of the majority to bring forward first this bill. Next they may push the bill to separate the Eureau of Elections from the Board of Police, Senators Coggeshall and Wilcox not having expressed any hostility to it. It is therefore possible that some of the most valuable political bills of the Republican party will be passed in the Senate. Once out of the upper house, they will easily reach the Governor's hands.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

Senator Raines's bill passed to-day says that whenever the Governor shall advise the Attorney-General "that he has reason to doubt whether in any county the law relating to crimes against the elective franchise is properly enforced." the Attorney-General shall require the District-Attorney of the county affected to report to him all prosecutions and complaints regarding such crimes during the preceding year. If, however, the county is one of those in the Metropolitan Elections District, which contains the counties of New-York, Kings, Richmend and Queens, the State Superintendent of Elections is to make this report. After this report is rendered the Attorney-General may assign one of his deputies to act as counsel for the State Superintendent of Elections in any prosecutions that he may have instituted. In order to amendment. Mr. Streitler, who is a labor advocat

cutions that he may have instituted. In order to try election cases speedily the bill also authorizes the Governor, whenever so requested by the Atterney-General, to summon an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court.

The bill was sent to third reading on March 16 without Senator Grady's knowledge. He was, therefore, greatly surprised when it was announced on the order of third reading this morning, and at first could not be convinced that it was on the calendar regularly. In the mean time to had denounced it as "sneak legismean time he had denounced it as "sneak legislation," and otherwise expressed his detestation of it. But the Republicans nevertheless pressed it, and finally passed it by a vote of 26 to 19. GRADY RALLIES TO THE ASSAULT.

Senator Grady then assailed the bill in bitter terms, while professing that the Democratic party ardently desired to guard the purity of elections. This guardianship, however, should be uniform. New-York should not alone rereive whatever benefits it imparted. Other cities should share it. This bill was directed specifically against New-York City. As a matter of fact, such restrictions on elections were not needed there. Other cities in the State had far more corrupt elections.

far more corrupt elections.

Superintendent McCullagh ought not to have his powers increased. The people of New-York had been subjected by his deputies to all sorts of indignities for the purpose of intimidating voters. Over two hundred citizens had been arrested, accused of various election crimes, and ested, accused of various election crimes, and box had been arraigned before "reform magistrates. but in not a single instance had they been held for trial.

Force bill" to deprive the people of New-York of their rights, and to govern them from Aibeny. The Court of Appeals had twice been divided in opinion as to the constitutionality of the Metropolitan District scheme. Most prominent lawyers thought it unconstitutional.

Senator Raines came to the defence of the bill, arguing that it was in the interest of the people. It provided a way for the speedy trial of persons suspected of great crimes against the elective franchise. A State election might be turned one way or the other if thousands of fraudulent votes were cast in New-York City. A public officer representing the entire State might well prosecute such cases. He read extracts from Superintendent McCullagh's report to support his assertion that there were over thirteen thousand cases of illegal registration in New-York, and declared that because of the fear of arrest only four thousand of these men at-

In reply, Senator Grady denounced Superintendent McCullagh's report as a "bit of fiction," and asserted that many of his deputies were men of disreputable character. He himself had investigated the character of ten of these men, and had found that not one of them had ever carried a dollar. They were appointed because and had looked and had been appointed because no respectable man would do the work required.

The bill was then passed.

BATTLE ON IN ASSEMBLY TOO.

The Assembly will convene an hour earlier than usual to-morrow morning with a call of the house, when the New-York City Police bills, four in number, will be taken up for consideration on the order of second and third reading. ation on the order of second and third reading.

Immediately after the Assembly adjourned to-day the minority members were called to-gether in conference by their leader, Mr. Palmer, in the Ways and Means Committee room. It was decided to fight the Police bills to the bitter end by the offering of amendments and by general debate. These speakers were selected: Messrs, Palmer, Green, Finn, Collins, Phillips, Trainor, Dillon, J. E. Smith, Hoffman and Maher.

To the leading bill Mr. Palmer will offer an To the leading bill Mr. Falmer will one I amendment that the power of removal shall remain vested in the Mayor, instead of vesting it in the Governor. Mr. Collins will attack the same bill, which gives to the Governor the right to remove the Commissioner on charges justly founded. His amendment will provide that the founded. His amendment will provide that the Commissioner, when placed on trial, shall be represented by counsel at the hearings, and that the Governor's decision in the matter shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court by certiorari proceedings. It will also provide that the Debuty Commissioner, who under the provision of the bill shall cease to hold office five days after the removal of his chief, in case his superior officer is reinstated in office shall also reassume the functions of his office.

Mr. Phillips will offer an amendment to the so-called "Force bill," taking away from the Superinterdant of Elections supervisory power over the police force.

over the police force.

Mr. Finn will have some amendments to sub-Mr. Finn will have some amendments to submit to the bill which passed the Senate to-day. It was pointed out to-day by Senators of both parties that the bill for the extension of the State Election Superintendent's powers increases the salaries of all of his deputies. Senator Stranahan, who introduced the bill,

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Sec'y & Treas.

LAWRENCE WELLS.

Prest.

A REPORT ON THE FORD BILL. Senator Ford's measure taxing the franchises of corporations as real estate, was reported favorably to-day by the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. The members of this committee are Humphrey.

Senators Krum, Higgins, Stranahan, Johnson, Sherwood, Foley, Cullen and Boyce For weeks the members of the committee have been considering the bill, and have given a large number of hearings on it. Possibly it would still be in the hands of the committee but for the dis closure by Governor Roosevelt last Saturday in his talk with the newspaper correspondents of the fact schamel, Mrs. Anna. that he thought franchises should be taxed. The TAYLOR, Mrs. Thomas Governor did not commit himself to Senator Ford's bill, and took pains to say that he was not tied up

to any measure. Senator Krum, chairman of the Committee on Texation and Retrenchment, must have read what the Governor said, for he was early at the Executive chamber on Monday morning and had a long onference with the Governor on the general subject of taxing franchises. Then the Governor anunced that there would be action by the Legislature much sooner than he had anticipated Saturday in regard to the taxation of franchises. This prediction was fulfilled this morning, when the Ford bill was reported favorably.

The Governor said this morning that pains must be taken in framing such a bill not to put it in the power of any political organization to levy this was a reference to Tammany Half's recent at-tack on the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. State rather than local taxation of franchises was thus indicated. This would be difficult under Sen-ator Ford's scheme for classing franchises as real estate.

costate.

One of the principal objectors to the Ford bill was Lewis E. Carr, representing the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. His objection was not to the principle or intent of the bill, but he believed that as framed it would impose a tax on all steam railroads running across country roads. To meet this contingency the bill was changed so as to provide for taxing steam railroad franchises only where the roads run through public streets in cities.

THE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

Albany, March 21.-Mr. Costello's bill calling for the appointment of fourteen additional deputy factory inspectors, increasing the powers of the Facory Inspector generally, and fixing the hours of abor for boys under eignteen years old and for women in factories at ten hours a day, or sixty jours a week, provoked considerable debate in the Assembly to-day

Mr. Maher offered an amendment fixing the hours labor at not more than nine hours a day or fifty-four hours a week. Speaking for his amendment, he said he desired to have it distinctly un derstood that he was not opposed to the present

Factory Inspector.

Mesers, Costello, Fish and Streiffer opposed the

SENATE PROCEEDINGS. The Senate this morning passed these bills

thiteen hundred feet from a grade crossin later Ford's permitting surgeons who see e recent war with Spain to practice medi-out passing the examination prescribed by without passing the examination p State Board of Medical Examiners

The Assembly passed these bills:

pervisors in changing the time of holding town ethigs from spring to fall, assemblyman Costellow, defining the term "fural tricts," in which the sale of domestic remedies be sold by a general storekeeper, as villages of

ad been arraigned before "reform magistrates."

at in not a single instance had they been held or trial

DONNELLY CRIES "FORCE BILL"

Senator Donnelly saw in the measure a "State Senator Donnelly saw in the measure a "State Senator Strong of the State Board of Court of the Magnetic Strong of the Strong of the State Board of Court of the Magnetic Strong of the St

Charities.

Mr. Doughty's, abolishing the office of County Treasurer of Queens County.

NEW BILLS. Senator Ford introduced a bill which reads as fol-

The New-York Connecting Railway Company is hereby authorized to construct its bridge over the East River at an elevation above tide level not less than that of the New-York and Brooklyn Eridge and the time within which said company shall be gin construction of its railroad and expend thereof 10 per cent of its capital is hereby extended to January 1, 1500.

Assemblyman Maher introduced a bill which provides that police boards in cities of the State, ex-cepting New-York City, shall designate one or more tation-houses for the detention and confinement of all women under arrest; that the police matrons ap-pointed to serve in such station-houses shall be reg-ular members of the uniformed police force and subject to the rules governing the department, and that they shall be provided with a uniform, with a suitable badge or shield, which must be worn while

FOR A STATE SCHOOL OF SANITATION. Albany March 21 .- An important bill passed by the Assembly to-day was Mr. Henry's for the estab ishment of a State School of Public Health at the New-York University, for the purpose of giving instructions in all matters of public sanitation.
Twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated for the equipping of the institution and an additional \$25.60 for its maintenance during the first year.

CITY CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED BY SEC RETARY M'ANENY

Albany March 21 -The State Civil Service Commission met to-day and considered the rules and regulations which have been adopted by the Civil appointments in that municipality. Secretary Mc-Aneny, of the Civil Service Reform Association, aperal changes be made. The Commission will consider the matter again to-morrow.

The Commission will control the matter again to-morrow.

The Commission, at the request of Colonel Joseph W. Kay, has decided to certify the names of versions examined for fitness in May last to the Judges of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for appointment to court places. peared before the Commission and urged that sev-

GUARDSMEN GET A BILL AMENDED. Albany, March 21.-The bill of Assemblyman Brennan, of Kings, authorizing the Governor to permit the use of National Guard armories for affairs of State and National importance, will be amended in several important particulars. This is the result of a hearing given to-day by the Governor to a delegation consisting of Brigadier-General Mo-Coskry Butt, Brigndier-General George Moore Smith, Colonel Daniel Appleton, 7th Regiment, Cap-tain David Wilson, 2d Battery; Colonel Samuci M. Welch, jr., of Buffalo; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Selier, 12th Regiment; Captain E. W. Day-Charles Seiter, 12th Regiment: Captain E. W. Dayton, 22d Regiment: Major George T. Lorrigan, 2th Regiment: Colonel Edward Duffy, 69th Regiment: Colonel William F. Morris and Captain W. W. Marks, 5th Regiment. It was agreed that the bill should be amended so that an armory cannot be used more than twice in one year and not longer than two weeks at any one time. The section permitting the use of the armories for veteran associations will be stricken out. This bill is being pressed to permit the use of one of the Brooklyn armories for the National Sängerfest, in June. The Governor stated to-night that he would send to the Legislature an emergency message pointing out the necessity for the immediate repassage of the bill.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR. Albany, March 21.-Governor Roosevelt to-day

signed the bill of Assemblyman Doughty authorizing the County Agricultural Society of Queens County to continue, at the option of its directors, as the foint society of Queens and Nassau counties He also signed the bill of Assemblyman Sands repealing certain provisions of the charter of Me-Grawville. Certland County, relative to the collection of poil tax

ONE POLICE BILL PASSED. MOVE TO TAX FRANCHISES. WOMEN CAUGHT BY FIRE BAD FOOD FOR SOLDIERS.

A REMARK OF THE GOVERNOR SECURES TWO DEAD AND A SCORE OR MORE IN-JURED IN OMAHA.

FEET FROM THE PAVEMENT-OTHERS

SUFFER INJURY ON STAIRS. Omaha, Neb., March 21.-A fire partially destroyed the Patterson Block, at Seventeenth and Douglas sts., this afternoon, causing the death of two women and the severe, if not fatal, injury of about fifteen others, who are suffering from broken limbs and burned flesh. THE DEAD.

The injured included Mrs. C. F. Broslus, face and hands burned; Mrs. A. King, face badly burned; Mrs. A. Samuelson, face and hands severely burned, both wrists broken; May Samuelson, age five, burned on hands and face; Mrs. G. D. Wilson, face, hands and shoulders burned; Mrs. J. C. Holt, face and hands burned; Marguerite Helt, age seven, hands burned, injured internally, may die; Mrs. Mary Hopkins, face and hands badly burned; Mrs. Mary Sullivan, hands and face severely burned; Mrs. W. A. Reed, hands and face severely burned; Mrs. W. E. Shiner, face, body and hands burned, bad cut on head, will probably die; Mrs. French, South Omaha, face and hands burned; Mrs. A. A. Smith, face and hands bully burned, injuries probably fatal; Mrs. C. E. Allen, face and hands burned, cut by glass; Mrs. Thomas Thornton, face and hands burned severely; Walter Scott, hands and face severely burned; unknown man, badly burned on hands and face; Stephen Williams, aged five, face and hands burned; Mrs. Marguerite Holt, age seven, hands burned, in-Adams, injured about hips by falling down-The loss will not exceed \$50,000, half of which

stove explosion at the rear of the third floor of the building, was not discovered until it had spread to the adjoining apartments and the enspread to the adjoining apartments and the entire floor was filled with smoke and flame. About twenty members of the Women's Lodge of Maccabees were attending a committee meeting in the front room on the same floor. They were unconscious of danger until a janitor threw open the door and told them to get out before the flames cut them off. The warning came too late. The fire swept through the door and down the single stairway. Those nearest the door fled through the blinding smoke and reached the street with hands and faces burned and blistered. The seven others faced a solid and blistered. The seven others faced a solid wail of flame. There was a fire escape at the south front of the building, but none of them thought of it. They rushed panicstricken to the windows, through which the smoke was already youring. The fire was scarcely a foot behind hem, and they sprang from the windows and ell to the pavement. They were quickly carried them, and they sprang from the work of the pavement. They were quickly carried to the office of a physician across the street. All were badly burned, as well as dangerously injured by the fall. As fast as dressings could be applied the victims were taken to the Clarkson Hospital. Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Schamel died without recoving consciousness.

The loss will not exceed \$50,000, half of which was on the building, fully covered by insurance. Various secret societies, which occupied the halls on the second and third floors, lost their regalia.

on the second and third floors, lost their regalia

FIGHTING AHEARN'S BILL.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS APPEAR AGAINST THE TEACHERS' SALARIES MEASURE.

Albany, March 21.-Mrs. Joanna J. Hill, of Public No. 74, was at the head of the delegation of New-York teachers at a hearing in Senator Ahearn's Teachers' Salaries bill before the Assem-Committee on Cities this afternoon, Mr. Burthe Board of Education to appear in oppohe measure, cited as the basis of the Board's opposition the fact that the bill did not discriminat operly between those teachers in the crowded and those in the outlying districts of the city. hought the School Board should have the right to arrange the schedule of salaries on the basis of . He had told Mr. Ahearn that if the word tion to it would fade away.

Mr. Ahearn asserted that the stringent course through which a person must pass before becoming peared a teacher assured competency. "I claim," he said, Soon that in our public schools we have no incompetent teachers. I don't believe teachers should be compelled to pass examinations before getting promon or increase of salary any more than doctors

time should not be sufficient to advance pay. He resentatives of the railway company. This we said it would cost \$2,500,000 to put the Ahearn said by Chief Murphy yesterday to be the case. hodule into operati hairman Mazet asked why no local action had

been taken in this direction, and Mr. Burlingham said the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would not give the Board of Education sufficient money to put into effect the advance in the schedule which the Board had decided on. This year, however, there was absolute harmony between the city administration and the Board of Education, and he had no fear that the necessary money for a general increase in salarles would be forthcoming.

Mr. Burlingham read a letter from Mr. O'Brien, whom he designated as the "leading Tammany member of the Board," and also one from E. Elery Anderson, both opposing the Ahearn bill on the ground that, as the local Board and every intention of increasing salaries, there was no need of interference by the Lecislature. Both letters put forth the argument of the necessity of home rule and, further, that the point of merit had been entirely ignored in the preparation of the Alexan bill. seen taken in this direction, and Mr. Burlingham

hern entirely ignored in the preparation of the Abeara bill.

Henry W. Taft, another member of the Board of Education, objected to the Legislature going into the internal management of one of the departments of New-York City. He had not pursued his investigation in regard to the teachers outside the Borough of Manhattan, but he thought the advances in salary provided were too great when applied to principals who had charge of only five or six classes, as was the case in certain sections of the remote horoughs.

Mrs. Hill answered some of the suggestions made by Mr. Burlingham. She spoke of the minutes of the Board of Education, in which Mr. Burlingham was quoted as having advocated increases of salary after certain lapses of time, and expressed wonder that he should appear before a committee of the Legislature and argue in an opposite direction. Others who appeared in favor of the bill were Dr. Ettinger and Assemblyman Gale, the last named in behalf of the teachers of Queens County.

ASTORIA COMPANY MUST PAY.

ITS BILL AMENDED TO INCLUDE A FRAN-CHISE TAX.

Albany, March 21 (Special).-The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations to-day considered Assemblyman Mazet's Asteria Light. Heat and Power Company bill, and decided to amend it according to Senator Coggeshall, by imposing a franchise tax. This will be done, undoubtedly, with the purpose of putting the bill in a more favorable ght before Governor Roosevelt. Another amend ment, it was reported had also been made to the bill, but its nature was not disclosed. Senator until Thursday.

Trendwell Cleveland, of the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beamsai, representing the New-York Gas and Coke Company, appeared before the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations to-day with some suggestions in the way of amending the Astoria Company bill. Which has parsed the Assembly. The amendments proposed by Mr. Cleveland would give to any mas company in New-York City the same privileges that are conferred on the Astoria company, the principal one of which permits that company to lay conduits under the East River.

The New-York Gas and Coke Company was formed last fell. Mr. Cleveland said the company would like to crect its plant in the outlying districts of the city if it could have the privilege of laying conduits under the East River. Trendwell Cleveland, of the firm of Evarts, Choate

COMMENDING THE GOVERNOR'S STAND. HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE FRANCHISE DE-SIRED BY THE ASTORIA LIGHT, HEAT

AND POWER COMPANY The reported opposition of Governor Roosevelt to the bill to grant an enormously valuable franchise to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, unless the bill is changed so as to provide for the payment to this city of 3 per cent of the gross recipts of the company for gas furnished to buildings in the city, was spoken of yesterday by offi-cials in this city as commendable. Mayor Van Wyck, it was said, would veto the bill on the same ground if he had the opportunity. It was ascer-tained that the East River Gas Light Company, which was authorized by a similar bill to send gas through a tunnel under the East River, by Chapter 28. Laws of 1829 had been oblifted to may 3 per cent of its gross receipts to the city, and city efficials said that there evidently had been an attempt to of the Astoria bill.

Records in the Controller, and

of the Astoria bill.

Records in the Controller's office show that the East River Cas Light Company has made three payments to the city, amounting to nearly \$61,000, since November, 1834, when it began to have grown receipts for gas furnished to the city. The payments to the city were as follows: February 3, 1897 December 9, 1897 December 30, 1898 \$17.678 96 21.738 71 21.588 29

DR. NICHOLAS SENN'S OPINION OF THE CANNED BEEF.

Albany, March 21 (Special).—The greatest taxa-tion bill presented to the Legislature in many years. SEVEN SPRANG FROM THE WINDOWS FORTT HE THINKS THE METHOD OF PREPARA-TION IS AT FAULT-MADE THE

> MEN SICK AT SANTIAGO. Chicago, March 21.-The Army Beef Court of Inquiry to-night examined two witnesses-Dr. Nich-olas Senn and Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Corliss. Dr. Senn entirely disapproved of canned roast beef as an Army ration for any length of time, and Lieutenant-Colonel Corliss said that the soldlers disliked it. The court will hold an all-day session to-morrow, expecting to start for New-York to morrow evening or Thursday morning. The re-Major Lee in behalf of Major-General Miles.

Dr. Senn, who served in Cuba and Porto Rico. testified that the troops in Cuba lived largely or canned roast beef and bacon. He had every reason to believe that the canned beef was not roasted. but boiled. It was tasteless and certainly appeared to lack nutritious qualities, as was apparent from the condition of the men who returned from Cuba to Montauk-men who had never been ill, but were greatly emaclated. He believed that the meat was overdone-that there was some fault in the process of preparation-that the process has not been per fected. The bacon was of good quality. He could say nothing about refrigerated beef, because he did not see any of it in Cuba or Porto Rico. He made formal inspection of the canned roast beef, but had eaten some of it, and his statements were based on his own experience. The meat was of good quality, but, as stated before, was not properly prepared-was overcooked in bolling. He thought one of the meat supplies in the future for the Army should be dried beef. Men could be fed once or twice a week on roast beef without any Ill-effect on their health, but as a daily ration for any length of time he would not consider it safe or advisable. When the packers learned how to make real roast beef he thought it would be an excellent thing, but not as an exclusive diet. The canned roast beef was used extensively in Cuba, but the ration in Porto Rico was much better and seemed to be better prepared.

In reply to General Davis, the witness said that the meat as prepared by the packers according to the testimony given would not lose much of its nutriment on account of being boiled in the cans. He saw no evidence of the use of chemicals in the canned roast beef. He had heard of cases of ptomaine intoxication, but did not see any. Promaines would not develop if the meat were thoroughly sterilized and properly sealed. When opened the meat should keep twenty-four hours. It would not be sufe to eat it after that time. In answer to questions from Colonel Giliespie Dr. Senn said that he could not say whether the fresh meat he are in Porto Rico was refrigerated meat or native. He thought it was the latter. The meat was wholesome and palatable.

Lieutenant-Colonel Corliss, who was attached to the 7th Infantry in Cuba, testified that he was shot on July 1, and knew nothing of conditions there after that.

"Up to that time," he said, "we got a good deal of canned corned beef and canned roast beef, also bacon in small quantities. Complaints were received about the roast beef, it was disliked very much. The officers and men had the same rations. We tried to eat the canned roast beef, and did eat it, but in order to do so we had to mix it up with hardtack and fry it. We tried to eat it plain, but could not; it made us sick and gave us bowel trouble." Ptomaines would not develop if the meat were

trouble." Major Lee did not examine the witness, and the court had no questions to ask. The court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AN ABDUCTED WOMAN FOUND.

ALLEGED TO BE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF AGENTS OF THE COMPANY AGAINST WHICH SHE HAD A SUIT

FOR DAMAGES. Mrs. Anna Anglehart, sixty-eight years old, of No. 1,862 Lexington-ave., this city, who mysteriously | tion. disappeared from her home on March 7, was found yesterday by several members of the Jersey City missing woman was injured severely car on February 5, 1897. She instituted merit were properly inserted in the bill much op- a suit against the company for \$10,000 damages on account of the injuries she had sustained. The case was about to be tried when she disap-

were two strange men. On the following day the Park and Coney Island Railroad, at Twenty-secondmunicipal Police Department was informed of her ave, and King's Highway: 125 acres on the li disappearance and of the facts of the case, and ocean Parkway, extending to the Prospect Park were asked to look for her. It was alleged by her and Coney Island Railroad; 46 acres at King's High-Mr. Buringham believed that simple lapses of relatives that she had been whisked away by rep- way and Ocean-ave.; 140 acres in Ocean-ave., resentatives of the railway company. This was tween Avenues S and U: 70 acres in Utica-ave., be-

Mrs. Jane McKenna of No. 416 Seventh-ave., this city, daughter of the missing woman, called on the Murphy of the Police Department, Jersey city, on Monday afternoon to speak to him in rehad reported the disappearance to the New-York tion. She added that she had called there repeatstrange, as the fact that Mrs. Anglehart had vanshed had appeared in the newspapers; that he had n informed that the missing woman had been a st at a persey City hotel on the evening of the she left home, and that he had informed the x-York police of that fact, but was told that New-York police were not interested and were seeking the missing woman. The Jersey City ce consequently did not presecute the inquiry,

re said.

Two detectives were at once put on the case by the Murphy. They learned that Mrs. Anglebart and left the hotel with two men, and that the hree had driven in a cab to a house in Greenville. The driver of the cab was found, and he took two

olicemen to the house. Mrs. McKenna went to the house yesterday aftercon with the policemen and was received very
oldly by her mother, who told her that she had
oft home voluntarily and desired to remain where
he was. Mrs. McKenna was surprised at her
nother's attitude toward her, as they loved each mother's attitude toward her, as they loved each other. She endeavored to persuade her mother to return home, but Mrs. Anglehart was inflexible and refused to 29.

"Mother is under some foreign influence," exclaimed the distressed daughter as she left the house.

house.
Chief Murphy declined to give the name of the family with whom Mrs. Anglehart is staying, but admitted they had been strangers to her.
When asked if Mrs. McKenna's suspicions were correct, that her aged mother had been induced to leave home by azents of the railway company, the Chief replied. You can safely say that."
He added that the people who kept the house were friends of the agents of the company.

CHINESE MINISTER GOING TO SPAIN.

Washington, March 21.-The Chinese Minister, Wu

MR. WI WILL REPRESENT HIS COUNTRY IN BOTH WASHINGTON AND MADRID.

Ting Pang, is about to start for Spain to present his credentials as Minister to that country, in addiwas made some time ago, but, owing to the war Minister to serve at the capitals of both countries. He therefore established a secretary at Madrid as Chargé d'Affaires, and now that the war is closed goes in person to present his credentials to the Queen Regent. China has usually combined the missions a Washington and Madrid, as a Minister here could look after the many Chinese in Cuba while it was a colony of Spain. There is also a large Chinese population in the Philippines. At present, however, the Minister's trip, has no reclined. population in the Philipelnes. At present, however, the Minister's trip has no political significance. Spain has not shared in the European movement on Chinese territory. Mr. Wu will be accompanied by a number of officials, but his wife will remain here. The Minister called at the State Department to-day and made known his plans for the trip to Spain. He has received no late reports on the movements of the European Powers in China.

PERU PAYS THE MACCORD CLAIM. Washington, March 21.-The Secretary of State through the United States Legation at Lima a adgment of the arbitrators in the case of Victor MscCord, the American railroad man, who was maltreated in Peru in a revolutionary movement many years ago. The draft will be turned over to the United States Treasury for collection, and a warrant for the amount of the judgment will be drawn in favor of Judge Pettis, the attorney for MacCord. TO ABOLISH DIRECT STATE TAXES.

Albany, March 21 (Special) - Senator Brown has

ishing general State taxation on real estate and personal property and providing that the State revenue shall be derived from indirect taxes.

AGAINST CHEAPER TELEPHONES. Albany, March 21 (Special).-The Senate Commit-

tee on Miscellaneous Corporations will report adversely Senator Marshall's bill lowering telephone

GEN. CORBIN REFUSED PROMOTION | CHARTER ELECTIONS HELD.

COMMISSION AS MAJOR-GENERAL OF VOL-UNTEERS OFFERED TO HIM AND DECLINED.

Washington, March 21 (Special).-In the forthcoming Army Register, the first to be printed for more than a year, which will be issued by the War Department by the end of this week, official corroboration is given to the report that Brigadier-General Corbin refused to accept a commission as major-general of volunteers, which was tendered to him by the President in recognition of his services in the war with Spain. According to the new official Register, it appears that such a commission was made out for General Corbin on August 13, 1898, and declined. This entry is notably conspicuous in the Register because in the three hundred pages of the volume, containing the complete military records of all the officers in the Army, there are few similar instances of an appointment by the President having been followed by a declination.

Captain John A. Johnston, 8th Cavalry, on May 9, 1898, declined a commission as lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, and ten days later accepted an appointment as major and assistant adjutant-general in the Regular establishment. Another declination was that of Major Charles

Shaler, of the Ordnance Department, who preferred his regular rank to that of lieutenantcolonel and chief ordnance officer, which was tendered to him on July 18, 1898. Captain Will. iam E. Craighill, of the Engineer Corps, declined a similar advancement on July 16, and Lieutenant Colden H. Ruggles declined a major's commission in his own corps on August 22, 1898. The other declinations in the Register number scarcely more than a dozen, but they are not in the same category with those mentioned above, as they involved only refusals of line officers to accept volunteer staff appointments having no attraction except increased pay, with the disadvantage of taking officers out of regiments which were to have service at the front.

General Corbin's reasons for declining the re markable compliment offered by the President are characteristic of the man who spent eighteen hours daily at his desk throughout the period of active hostilities in Cuba and Porto Rico, and who, even since the peace protocol was signed, has been on duty every day except one, and almost every night. He said to-day when asked why he did not accept:

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The number of major-generals was limited, and we needed every one of them in the field. I could not stand in the way of any man who was in the fighting line. I wanted them to have their promotions first. My place was here. The law did not specifically provide that the Adjutant-General of the Army, large as it had grown to be, should have increased rank. It did permit an increase of major-generals in the line, and I thought the officers of the line should have all the vacancies as long as we needed them.

BIG BROOKLYN REALTY DEAL.

COMPANY SELLS BONDS IN BOSTON TO BUY SUBURBAN FARMS.

One of the largest deals in Brooklyn real estate ever attempted was under way in Boston yesterday when \$1,000,000 of bonds of the Brooklyn ment Company of New-York City were offered for It was said that \$356,000 of the bonds were sold before 10 a. m. The officers said in the morning that the rest would be placed before night. Sixteen Brooklyn farms are involved in the transac-

The Brooklyn Development Company of New-York City was recently organized with a capital stock of \$3,000,000. It has for its object the purchase and by a retention of unimproved lands. William E. Harmon president of the company, has handled the present deal, and his firm, Wood, Harmon & Co., of No. 240 Breadway, will negotiate all sales.

Mr. Harmon was quoted as saying that yesterday's deal involved land valued at \$1,200,000, made up had driven away from her home in a cab in which were two strange men. On the following day that tween Avenues I and K, 160 acres on the line of East Broadway and Remsen-ave ; 20

gard to her mother. Chief Murphy asked her if she as saying, "is to control these lands at a low value in order to have material to develop when the real police, and she replied that she had on March 19, estate in Brooklyn has become so high that it is at the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. police sta- out of the market to those who sell property to people of moderate means. The situation in Brookedly, but was informed that they could find no lyn, in my opinion, is unparalleled in the United trace of her. Chief Murphy said that it was States. Within a mile of where real estate is seliing at the rate of \$3,000 a lot, or \$45,000 an acre, we are now buying at \$1,500 an acre. This same property sells in the northern part of New-York City for from \$10,000 to \$40,000 a lot. Double the distance in upper New-York, costing twice the fare and taking twice the time to get there, land values average \$75,000 an acre.

At the same time that these values were growing from small to large in New-York City values in the outlying sections of Brooklyn practically stood still. This remarkable fact was due to the absolute lack of transportation facilities before consolidation. Since the present plans of the trans portation companies began to mature values have materially increased, and it is certain that they will continue to improve with great rapidity as the people come to a full realization of what the combination or all the surface and elevated railroads, with consequent quick transit and cheap fares to all the suburbs, means to this borough as a whole.

as a whole.

"Unimproved lands in Kings County will be selling at or near ten times the cost at present, not when the city grows over them but just as soon as New-York people recognize that consolidation really means one city, and that people cannot be bound into narrow room or restricted to limited neighborhoods a moment after opportunities are given them to reach out. The population of Breeklyn is growing at the rate of 100,000 a year.

These figures are not compiled from any particular statistics, but are arrived at from a large number of lines of investigation, namely, an increase in the directories, studies from the Board of Vital Statistics, opinions of men who have special opportunities to determine growth, and an actual check on the number of families moving into Brooklyn from New-York. During the last two months the average number of camiles moving into Brooklyn has been thirty-four a day over those going lino New-York.

"We recognize all these facts. We know what they mean, and the company just organized, intends

into New-York.
"We recognize all these facts. We know what they mean, and the company just organized, intends to hold the property until other property becomes too high to dispose of to reople of moustate m ans."

SUMMER CAMPS IN SOUTHERN STATES Washington, March 21 .- Secretary Alger has determined to maintain summer camps for the troops in the Southern States. One of them will be in the neighborhood of Atlanta. The only condition is that the present Georgia quarantine regulations, which prevent the movements of troops absolutely demanded by military necessities, shall be adapted to the requirements. The number of troops to be located at any one camp will not be large, for it is said at the Department that only about 15.00 men will be so located but there is likely to be much changing around. Troops returning from Cuba are to be detained in the Georgia camps about twenty days at least before being sent to their homes or to Northern posts.

NAVAL PERSONNEL LAW DECISIONS. Washington, March Zi.-The Judge Advocate-General has decided that no relative rank now attaches to officers on the retired list of the Navy, but that from the Peruvian Government they may be known only under the line titles. Therefore there will be no more paymasters, engineers and doctors on that list, but the officers will be called lieutenants, commanders, captain Under the construction placed on the Personnel

act by the Navy Department, every officer whose grade is changed by its operation must submit to grade is changed by its operation must submit to an examination. Realizing the importance of speedy action in this matter, the Department has not only sent instructions by cable to the fleets on foreign service, but is now sending out circular letters to as many officers as can be reached, requesting them to appear promptly for the physical examina-

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REPUBLICANS GENERALLY SUCCESSFUL IN WESTCHESTER

CONTESTS AS A RULE QUIET-OFFOXENTS OF TROLLEY GRADS INDORSED BY

RE-ELECTION. Charter elections were held in the villages of Westchester County yesterday, and where partisan lines were drawn the Republican tickets were gen-Fine spring weather favored the voters and helped to bring out large votes. Several

of the contests were bitter, and the victors were In Dobbs Ferry-on-the-Hudson the contest was sharp. The total vote polled was 561, said to be the largest in the history of the village, and the Re. publicans carried the day. The chief issue was the ontrol of the local government, which was in the hands of the Democrats. Charles F. Elchorn, Re. publican, was elected President over William P. Brown, Democrat, by 125 majority. The vote for the other candidates was: Dunbar, Republican, for trustee, 320; Ackerman, Democrat, 218; Uchtman, Republican, trustee, 311; Lawrence, Democrat, 21; crat, 243; Todd, Republican, treasurer, 266; Ravekes, Democrat, 258. There were twenty-one imperfect

The village election in Hastings passed off quietly, without much opposition. James E. Hogan, Denocratic candidate for President, tefeated Williams, Ross, Republican, by 123 votes. A. W. Bavers, Democrat, candidate for collector, was elected over Charles E. Phillips, Republican, by a small major. ity. The Republican trustees were indered by the Democrats, and consequently there was not much interest taken in the election.

In the village of North Tarrytown a lively interest was manifested. The total vote 683, was the largest ever polled. There were two tickets it the field, both made up independently, the issue bear control of the local government. John Webber, for merly village president, was elected to that office over Joseph M. Ledwith by 100 majority. The Web ber ticket was successful with one exception, Anson P. Husted being re-elected trustee on the adminis. tration ticket. The other candidates elected were John Eagan and Thomas Riley, trustees; Evander Farrington, treasurer, and Andrew Tracy, tax co

In Tarrytown Charles Gross, Republican, was re-elected president. William J. Odell, George L. Wood and George D. Minton were elected trustees, Frederick Russell, treasurer, and Cornelius B. Johnson, tax collector. The Republicans claim that Charles McCutchen is elected Police Justice by two votes. The Democrats dispute this and assert that John F. Hoctor is elected by one vote. In order to settle the contest it will be necessary for the Board of Canvassers to decide.

In Pleasantville the Citizens' ticket was elected, as follows: President. Daniel P. Hays; trustee. Wright H. Paimer and Henry Buttner; treasurer, William Dominick; collector, B. C. Moore.

The following ticket was elected in Ardsley without opposition: President, William I. Odell; collector. Thomas Eaton.

In the villages of Irvington and Mount Riscothere was no opposition to the union tickets, and the elections passed off quietty.

In Pelham Manor E. T. Gilliand was re-elected president without opposition. Charles H. Pond defeated W. K. Gillette for trustee; John H. Dey was elected treasurer and Washinston Cockle collector. In Pelham Arthur G. C. Fletcher was elected president, to succeed S. Cushman Caldwell, and B. H. Simonson defeated Howard Scribner for village trustee.

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North Felham, re-elected M. J. Lynch president without opposition. Vincent Barker and Louis C. Young were elected trustees.

The only fight in Larchmont Manor was over the office of collector of taxes, in which A. C. Monttross, Republican, defeated Lester H. Riley, Democrat. Carlsten Wendt. a New-York lawyer, was re-elected President without opposition, and Joseph S. Bird was elected treasurer. John M. Amory, a fee of the troiley corporations, was the successful S. Bird was elected treasurer. John M. Amory, a foe of the troiley corporations, was the successful candidate for trustee. The people of the Maner also voted to spend not more than \$7.00 for a new outlet sewer to the Sound.

The following ticket was re-elected in Mamaroneck, with scarcely any opposition: J. H. McLeughlin, president: John C. Kane, collector, R. G. Brewer, Treasurer, Daniel Warren, E. A. Gedney, Sidney Griffen, W. T. Herlyn and Joseph R. Glileaudeau, trustees. The election is construed to be an indorsement of the policy so far adopted by the president and trustees in keeping the troiley companies off the Boston Post Road and other fine drives and highways.

ELECTIONS IN OTHER PLACES. Malone, N. Y., March Zi.-At the village election here to-day the entire Republican ticket was elected. Robert W. Thompson was elected presi-

dent of the village, and W. J. Mallon, George W.

Ketchum and Thomas Aubrey, trustees. Hudson, N. Y., March 21.-The charter election in this city to-day resulted in a complete Democratio sweep. Charles S. Harvey was elected Mayor over William A. Harder by 242 majority; Alexander B. Benson was elected City Treasurer by 736 majority. The entire Board of Aldermen is Democratic.

Wellsville, N. Y., March 21.-The charter election to-day resulted in the election of Grant Duke, Indeas Mayor over A. J. Rider, Democrat, by

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